Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims replaces all prior versions and listings of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1. (Currently Amended) A composition comprising a ~~beneficial~~ therapeutically active compound covalently bonded ~~conjugated~~ to an adduct of a dialkoxy substance and a guanidinylating reagent.

2. (Original) The composition of claim 1, wherein the dialkoxy substance is an acetal or a ketal.

3. (Original) The composition of claim 1, wherein the guanidinylating reagent comprises a guanidine or alkylguanidine moiety.

4. (Original) The composition of claim 1, wherein the dialkoxy substance comprises at least one cyclic acetal having the formula:

wherein R_1, R_2, and/or R_3 groups comprise two or more 5- or 6-membered rings which are linked together by at least one acetal functional group and wherein R_1-R_2, and R_3 are the carbon atoms of two separate ring systems.

5. (Previously presented) The composition of claim 4, wherein the cyclic acetal is a glycoside.

6. (Original) The composition of claim 5, wherein the glycoside is an aminoglycoside.

7. (Cancelled).

8. (Previously presented) The composition of claim 1, wherein the dialkoxy substance is selected from the group consisting of amikacin, gentamicin, kanamycin, neomycin, netilmicin, O-2,6-diamino-2,6-dideoxy-beta-L-idopyranosyl-(1 to 3)-O-beta-D-ribofuranosyl-(1 to 5)-O-[2-amino-2-deoxy-alpha-D-glucopyranosyl-(1 to 4)]-2-deoxystreptamine, streptomycin, tobramycin, ouabain, deslanoside, digoxin, digitoxin, lantoside and strophanthin.

9. (Currently Amended) The composition of claim 1, wherein the ~~beneficial~~ therapeutically active compound is selected from the group consisting of a nucleic acid, nucleoside, protein, peptide, amino acid residue, lipid, carbohydrate, synthetic organic compound, metal, vitamin, small molecule, dye, isotope, antibody, toxin and ligand.

10. (Currently Amended) The composition of claim 1, wherein the ~~beneficial~~ therapeutically active compound comprises a nucleoside, wherein the nucleoside is a reverse transcriptase inhibitor.

11. (Original) The composition of claim 10, wherein the reverse transcriptase inhibitor is selected from the group consisting of 3'-azido-3'-deoxythymidine, 2',3'-dideoxyinosine and 2',3'-dideoxycytidine.

12. (Original) The composition of claim 10, wherein the reverse transcriptase inhibitor is conjugated to an aminoglycoside.

13. (Original) The composition of claim 12, wherein the aminoglycoside is selected from the group consisting of amikacin, gentamicin, kanamycin, neomycin, netilmicin, O-2,6-diamino-

2,6-dideoxy-beta-L-idopyranosyl-(1 to 3)-O-beta-D-ribofuranosyl-(1 to 5)-O-[2-amino-2-deoxy-alpha-D-glucopyranosyl-(1 to 4)]-2-deoxystreptamine, streptomycin and tobramycin.

14. (Currently Amended) A method of increasing the cellular uptake of a ~~beneficial~~ therapeutically active compound, comprising:

(a) modifying a dialkoxy substance by treating the dialkoxy substance with a guanidinylating reagent to form an adduct;

(b) ~~conjugating~~ covalently bonding the adduct ~~with~~ to the ~~beneficial~~ therapeutically active compound to form a conjugate; and

(c) delivering the conjugate to a cell.

15. (Original) The method of claim 14, wherein the dialkoxy substance is an acetal or a ketal.

16. (Original) The method of claim 14, wherein the guanidinylating reagent comprises a guanidine or alkylguanidine moiety.

17. (Original) The method of claim 14, wherein the dialkoxy substance comprises at least one cyclic acetal having the formula:

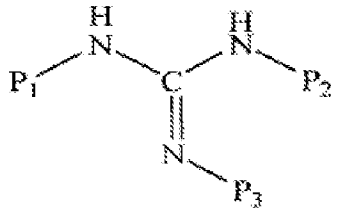
wherein R_1, R_2, and/or R_3 groups comprise two or more 5- or 6-membered rings which are linked together by at least one acetal functional group and wherein R_1-R_2, and R_3 are the carbon atoms of two separate ring systems.

18. (Previously presented) The method of claim 17, wherein the cyclic acetal is a glycoside.

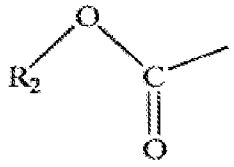
19. (Original) The method of claim 18, wherein the glycoside is an aminoglycoside.

20. (Previously presented) The method of claim 18, wherein in treating the glycoside, the guanidinylating reagent is reacted with at least one primary or secondary alcohol of the glycoside to produce a guanidinoglycoside.

21. (Original) The method of claim 20, wherein the guanidinylating reagent has the general formula:



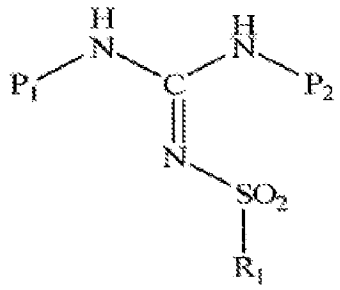
wherein each of P_1, P_2 and P_3 is, independently, the same or different protecting group, each protecting group having the general structure:



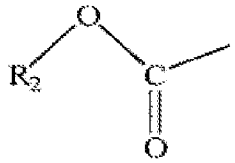
wherein R_2 is a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl, aryl, or heterocyclic group.

22. (Previously presented) The method of claim 18, wherein in treating the glycoside, the guanidinylating reagent is reacted with at least one primary or secondary amine of the glycoside to produce a guanidinoglycoside.

23. (Previously presented) The method of claim 22, wherein the guanidinylating reagent has the general formula:



wherein R_1 is trifluoromethyl group, and each of P_1, P_2 and P_3 is, independently, the same or different protecting group, each protecting group having the general structure:



wherein R_2 is a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl, aryl, or heterocyclic group.

24. (Cancelled).

25. (Previously presented) The method of claim 14, wherein the dialkoxy substance is selected from the group consisting of amikacin, gentamicin, kanamycin, neomycin, netilmicin, O-2,6-diamino-2,6-dideoxy-beta-L-idopyranosyl-(1 to 3)-O-beta-D-ribofuranosyl-(1 to 5)-O-[2-amino-2-deoxy-alpha-D-glucopyranosyl-(1 to 4)]-2-deoxystreptamine, streptomycin, tobramycin, ouabain, deslanoside, digoxin, digitoxin, lantoside and strophanthin.

26. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 14, wherein the ~~beneficial~~ therapeutically active compound is selected from the group consisting of a nucleic acid, nucleoside, protein, peptide, amino acid residue, lipid, carbohydrate, synthetic organic compound, metal, vitamin, small molecule, dye, isotope, antibody, toxin and ligand.

27. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 14, wherein the ~~beneficial~~ therapeutically active compound comprises a nucleoside, wherein the nucleoside is a reverse transcriptase inhibitor.

28. (Original) The method of claim 27, wherein the reverse transcriptase inhibitor is selected from the group consisting of 3'-azido-3'-deoxythymidine, 2',3'-dideoxyinosine and 2',3'-dideoxycytidine.

29. (Original) The method of claim 27, wherein the reverse transcriptase inhibitor is conjugated to an aminoglycoside.

30. (Original) The method of claim 29, wherein the aminoglycoside is selected from the group consisting of amikacin, gentamicin, kanamycin, neomycin, netilmicin, O-2,6-diamino-2,6-dideoxy-beta-L-idopyranosyl-(1 to 3)-O-beta-D-ribofuranosyl-(1 to 5)-O-[2-amino-2-deoxy-alpha-D-glucopyranosyl-(1 to 4)]-2-deoxystreptamine, streptomycin and tobramycin.

31. (Previously presented) The method of claim 19, wherein in treating the glycoside, the guanidinylating reagent is reacted with at least one primary or secondary alcohol of the glycoside to produce a guanidinoglycoside.

32. (Previously presented) The method of claim 19, wherein in treating the glycoside, the guanidinylating reagent is reacted with at least one primary or secondary amine of the glycoside to produce a guanidinoglycoside.

33. (Currently Amended) The composition of claim 1~~claim 7~~, wherein the ~~beneficial~~ therapeutically active compound in the conjugate is covalently bonded to the adduct through a linker.

34. (Previously presented) The composition of claim 33, wherein the linker is a releasable linker.

35. (Previously presented) The composition of claim 33, wherein the linker is a thiol linker or an amine linker.

36. (Previously presented) The composition of claim 35, wherein the amine linker is an amino acid linker.

37. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 14~~claim 24~~, wherein the ~~beneficial~~ therapeutically active compound in the conjugate is covalently bonded to the adduct through a linker.

38. (Previously presented) The method of claim 37, wherein the linker is a releasable linker.

39. (Currently Amended) The ~~composition~~ method of claim 38, wherein the linker is a thiol linker or an amine linker.

40. (Previously presented) The ~~composition~~ method of claim 39, wherein the amine linker is an amino acid linker.

41. (New) The composition of claim 1, wherein the adduct is a guanidinoaminoglycoside.

42. (New) The method of claim 14, wherein the adduct is a guanidinoaminoglycoside.

43. (New) The composition of claim 35, wherein the thiol linker is a dithiol.

44. (New) The composition of claim 43, wherein the dithiol is β-mercaptoethylether.

45. (New) The composition of claim 33, wherein the linker is a hydrolysable linker.

46. (New) The composition of claim 35, wherein the amino acid linker is glycine.

47. (New) The method of claim 39, wherein the thiol linker is a dithiol.

48. (New) The method of claim 47, wherein the dithiol is β-mercaptoethylether.

49. (New) The method of claim 37, wherein the linker is a hydrolysable linker.

50. (New) The method of claim 40, wherein the amino acid linker is glycine.